MR. K. R. NARAYANA IYER

MR. P. S. MOHAMED

PRESIDENT: I think the list may be published once a month or so. But I believe that the community to which Mr. Mohamed belongs is rather over-represented in this matter.

MR. T. T KESAVAN SASTRY:

MR. K. R. NARAYANA IYER: I am afraid Sir, it cannot be done.

Control Measures.

605. *MR. K. M. PAUL (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the difficulties experienced by the public due to the retention of war time control measures?

MR. T. K. GOPALAN NAIR (*Secretary to Government*): Government are not aware of any such difficulties.

MR. K. M. PAUL: May I know whether the Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the retention of restriction in the transaction of second-hand motors?

PRESIDENT: This restriction has not been removed in British India. Then how could we remove the restriction here? As a matter of fact, certain restrictions which have not been removed in British India, have been removed here.

MR. K. G. KESAVAN NAIR (*Chamravattom cum Peermade*): Certain restrictions have been removed in the neighbouring State of Cochin and in British India. But they are still retained in our State.

MR. T. K. GOPALAN NAIR: Control is being lifted especially in regard to the purchase of certain consumer goods. But we are not getting consumer goods in sufficient quantities for our State and so the control on such commodities is kept up here.

PRESIDENT: For example, the Government of India, in its greater wisdom, thought it fit to supply this State with four fountain pens for six months. That was the quantity that was sent. Very strong representations were made to them that unless conditions improve before they lift control black marketing will go high. It is mainly because of such representations that control is being retained in regard to at least a few goods.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: What is the difficulty in removing the control regarding transactions on second-hand motor cars?

PRESIDENT: Exactly the same difficulty as in the case of other consumer goods. We feel very strongly in the matter but we have not got sufficient number of second-hand cars. However, in the course

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[President.]

of the next few months, I believe there will be brought into existence a manufactory for motor cars in India and if the "Hindustan No. 10" which they have announced is coming out, then the condition will be different.

MR. K M. PAUL: Is not the condition same in Cochin? They have lifted the ban on second-hand cars.

PRESIDENT: Cochin is much more advantageously placed because of the very large number of Europeans and military personnel there. The Government of India seem to have their moments of forgetfulness and probably they forgot that Travancore has a population of 6 million whereas Cochin has a population of only 1½ million. It is an influential community and not a huge population that evidently weighs with the Government of India.

Restrictions and prohibitions on export articles.

606. * MR. K. G. KESAVAN NAIR (*Changanacherry cum Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish information as to:

(*a*) in respect of the export on what all articles have restrictions and prohibitions been imposed during the time of the war; and

(*b*) on what all articles have such restrictions and prohibitions been removed subsequent to the ending of the war?

MR. T. K. GOPALAN NAIR:

(*a*) 1. Machinery, iron, steel and copper goods
2. Banana flour
3. Tender cocoanuts
4. Tamarind including tamarind seeds
5. Cattle including bulls, cows and buffaloes
6. Poultry including ducks
7. Sheep and goats
8. Shark liver oil
9. Arrow root flour
10. Kodappana or Choondapana pith
11. Gingelly seed and gingelly oil
12. Cocoanut oil cakes
13. Tyre
14. Jute mattings
15. Lime and lime shells
16. Straw including hay
17. Gunnies
18. Kerosene
19. Aloe and sisal fibre
20. Rice husk
21. Laurel and marotti oil cake and laurel and marotti oil seeds

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